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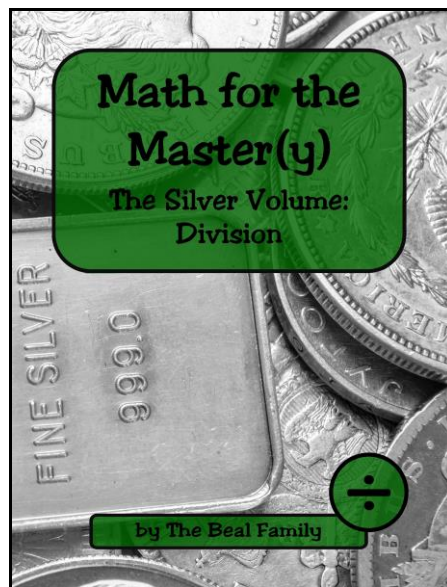
Math for the Master(y)

The Silver Volume:
Division

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Lesson 2

Division is the opposite of multiplication. Remember-ing the multiplication facts you have already learned will help you to master the division facts more quickly. Knowing that 8 x 7 = 56 makes it easier to remember that 56 ÷ 8 = 7 and that 56 ÷ 7 = 8.

Examples:

2 x 9 = 18   so   18 ÷ 9 = __*2*__

5 x 6 = 30   so   30 ÷ 5 = __*6*__

Write the missing number.

1.   1 x 5 = 5   so   5 ÷ 1 = _____

2.   7 x 3 = 21   so   21 ÷ 3 = _____

3.   4 x 6 = 24   so   24 ÷ 6 = _____

4.   6 x 2 = 12   so   12 ÷ 6 = _____

5.   5 x 8 = 40   so   40 ÷ 5 = _____

6.   9 x 7 = 63   so   63 ÷ 7 = _____

7.   3 x 4 = 12   so   12 ÷ 4 = _____

8.   8 x 9 = 72   so   72 ÷ 8 = _____

Repeat this lesson as many days as necessary. Child should be able to fill in the missing numbers correctly before advancing to the next lesson.

Lesson 19

Divide. Write answers only.

1. 7)84   8)96   8)64   7)77   8)88

2. 8)56   8)32   7)70   7)49   8)80

3. 8)48   7)7   7)42   8)72   7)56

4. 7)63   8)40   7)35   8)24   8)16

5. 8)8   7)28   8)0   7)14   7)21

Have child cover previous page before beginning this assignment.
Repeat this lesson as many days as necessary. Child should be able
to write the correct answers before advancing to the next lesson.

Lesson 43

To divide any number (dividend) by another number (divisor), figure the answer (quotient) by dividing the divisor into as few digits of the dividend as possible. Repeat until you have used all digits of the dividend.

Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 2\overline{)86} \\ \underline{8} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

1. Divide 8 by 2.
2. Write 4. (Place it over the 8.)
3. Think 4 x 2 = 8.
4. Write 8. (Place it under the 8.)

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 2\overline{)86} \\ \underline{8} \\ 06 \end{array}$$

5. Draw line. Subtract. 8 − 8 = 0
6. Write 0. (Place it under the lower 8.)
7. Bring down next digit of the dividend by writing 6 by the 0.

$$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ 2\overline{)86} \\ \underline{8} \\ 06 \\ \underline{6} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

8. Divide 6 by 2.
9. Write 3. (Place it over the higher 6.)
10. Think 3 x 2 = 6.
11. Write 6. (Place it under the lower 6.)
12. Draw line. Subtract. 6 − 6 = 0
13. Write 0. (Place it under the lower 6.)
14. So, 86 ÷ 2 = 43.

⇨

Lesson 43 Continued

Copy and divide.

1. $3\overline{)63}$ $4\overline{)88}$ $1\overline{)52}$ $2\overline{)46}$

2. $4\overline{)84}$ $3\overline{)99}$ $2\overline{)68}$ $1\overline{)70}$

Repeat this lesson as many days as necessary. Child should be able to solve the problems correctly before advancing to the next lesson.

Lesson 49

The divisor will not always divide into the first digit of the dividend. Use as many digits of the dividend as necessary to get the divisor to divide.

Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 4\,\overline{)112} \\ 8 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

1. Try to divide 1 by 4.
2. Realize you cannot.
3. Divide 11 by 4 instead.
4. Write 2. (Place it over the second 1.)
5. Think 2 x 4 = 8.
6. Write 8. (Place it under the second 1.)
7. Subtract. 11 – 8 = 3
8. Write 3.

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 4\,\overline{)112} \\ 8 \\ \hline 32 \\ 32 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

9. Bring down the next digit by writing 2 by the 3.
10. Divide 32 by 4.
11. Write 8. (Place it beside the 2 already in the quotient.)
12. Think 8 x 4 = 32.
13. Write 32.
14. Subtract. 32 – 32 = 0
15. Write 0.
16. So, 112 ÷ 4 = 28.

$\Rightarrow$

Lesson 49 Continued

Copy and divide.

1.   5 | 155   7 | 406   3 | 198   6 | 414

2.   9 | 333   8 | 536   7 | 553   5 | 265

3.   2 | 128   4 | 368   9 | 702   8 | 472

Hint: Sometimes the subtraction step in division will require borrowing. See Lesson 45 of *Subtraction* unit if review is needed.

Note: The first digit of the quotient must line up over the rightmost digit of the dividend necessary to complete the first step in a division problem.

Lesson 63

Some problems will require that you know how to estimate to the hundreds' place.

Remember that to estimate is to make an educated guess. The estimate is based on rounding.

To round a number to the nearest hundred, look at the digit in the tens' place. If it is 4 or less, round down. If it is 5 or more, round up.

Examples:

733 becomes __*700*__   291 becomes __*300*__
468 becomes __*500*__   645 becomes __*600*__

Round to the nearest hundred.

1.   125   _____   478   _____

2.   298   _____   333   _____

3.   606   _____   816   _____

4.   942   _____   254   _____

5.   768   _____   117   _____

Lesson 63 Continued

6.   439   _____   200   _____

7.   398   _____   552   _____

8.   911   _____   134   _____

9.   589   _____   650   _____

10.   767   _____   831   _____

Repeat this lesson as many days as necessary. Child should be able to write the correct answers before advancing to the next lesson.

Lesson 82

Copy and solve. Watch the signs.

1. $2{,}973 \div 58 =$

2. $3{,}217 \times 947 =$

3. $4{,}017 \div 1{,}763 =$

4. $3{,}602 \times 130 =$

5. $6{,}096 \div 67 =$

6. $2{,}385 \div 384 =$

7. $4{,}162 \times 58 =$

8. $5{,}634 \times 6{,}220 =$

9. $4{,}432 \div 927 =$

10. $8{,}739 \times 65 =$

11. $9{,}132 \div 77 =$

12. $7{,}685 \times 796 =$

13. $2{,}269 \times 5{,}959 =$

14. $8{,}301 \div 3{,}573 =$

Repeat this lesson as many days as necessary. Child should be able to solve the problems correctly before advancing to the next lesson.

D112

Lesson 2

Division is the opposite of multiplication. Remembering the multiplication facts you have already learned will help you to master the division facts more quickly. Knowing that 8 x 7 = 56 makes it easier to remember that 56 ÷ 8 = 7 and that 56 ÷ 7 = 8.

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3.   4 x 6 = 24   so   24 ÷ 6 = __**4**__

4.   6 x 2 = 12   so   12 ÷ 6 = __**2**__

5.   5 x 8 = 40   so   40 ÷ 5 = __**8**__

6.   9 x 7 = 63   so   63 ÷ 7 = __**9**__

7.   3 x 4 = 12   so   12 ÷ 4 = __**3**__

8.   8 x 9 = 72   so   72 ÷ 8 = __**9**__

Repeat this lesson as many days as necessary. Child should be able to fill in the missing numbers correctly before advancing to the next lesson.